United States would like to "make sure we don't find ourselves in the same situation we were in a year ago".

(c) Yes. The United States has also stated this publicly.

(d) Cross-border infiltration and terrorism continues to take place in Jammu and Kashmir.

(e) Government's efforts to combat cross-border terrorism are not predicated on U.S. efforts to put pressure on Pakistan. It is for the United States to consider how it can ensure Pakistan's compliance with the commitment that it received from Pakistan regarding cross-border terrorism in June 2002.

Recovery of Iraqi dues

5030. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the chances of recovery of Rs. 1200 crores stuck on Iraqi bonds have brightened with the Allies winning the war and the resultant change in the Iraqi regime;

(b) whether the US has promised to honour all non-military obligations of Iraq; and

(c) whether India's ambivalent stand on the U.S. aggression on Iraq will come handy to leverage the recovery of Iraqi dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VINOD KHANNA) : (a) to (c) The Government of India and the Government of Iraq entered into a series of Deferred Payment of Agreements between 1983 and 1989 relating to payments for projects executed by Indian companies in Iraq. After the Gulf war in 1990 and the imposition of sanctions in Iraq, Iraq did not make any payments under the Deferred Payment Agreements and other receivables. The Government of India issued cash and bonds to Indian companies to the extent of approximately Rs. 1568.72 crores against certified receivables from Iraq. The total dues from Iraq on account of certified and uncertified receivables and war compensation claim amount to approx. $1.7 billion. The US has not promised to honour non-military obligations of Iraq and the liability continues with the Government of Iraq.